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to correct false impressions prevailing in this country about the Japanese, will speak on the "Conditions of Peace between the Orient and the Occident." President Woolley, well known for her ability in presiding over one of our foremost women's colleges, will speak on "Peace and the Imagination." It is expected also that Rev. Walter Walsh of Dundee, Scotland (now on his way to this country), whose powerful addresses at the Boston Peace Congress four years ago made such a deep impression, will be present and take part in the program.

Let all members who can possibly do so arrange to be present, and let us make this eightieth anniversary a memorable one, worthy of the great and now rapidly triumphing cause for whose success the Society has so long labored.

California Agency.

The Directors of the American Peace Society have just established a Pacific Coast Agency of the Society's work in Los Angeles, Cal. The Agency will be located in the Severance Building (Room 415), corner Sixth and Main Streets, and will be in charge of Robert C. Root. A Depository will be connected with the Agency, where small supplies of the Society's literature will be kept, and also samples of the more important general books on arbitration and peace. These books and pamphlets will be sold at the Agency at the same moderate prices charged at the Society's office in Boston.

Robert C. Root is an experienced worker in the peace movement, capable, wise and enthusiastic, and can be thoroughly relied on as a competent and faithful representative of the cause. We recommend him to the confidence of all our friends on the Pacific Coast, who, we trust, will speedily put themselves into communication with him. He is an instructive and interesting public speaker, and will be ready to respond to such calls to address meetings as his time will permit.

Mr. Root is also Secretary-Treasurer of the newly organized Peace Society of Southern California, a branch of the American Peace Society, whose headquarters will be at the same office. A great field for large and effective peace work is open on the Pacific Coast, and we hope that the newly organized Peace Society of Southern California may have its ranks swelled by hundreds of earnest members within a few months.

Editorial Notes.

The *American Journal of International Law* has conferred upon students of international law and of the problems of peace and arbitration a great benefit by publishing what is practically a Hague Conference

number for the January quarter. The issue comes in two parts, the first of which contains special articles on the Conference, while the second is a supplement containing the *Acte Finale* with the conventions and declarations, and an annex embodying the plan for a High Court of Arbitral Justice, the French or official text in one column, the English translation beside it in another. The special articles include the following titles: "The Work of the Second Hague Peace Conference," James Brown Scott; "Convention for the Peaceful Adjustment of International Differences," Amos S. Hershey; "Convention Relative to the Opening of Hostilities," Ellery C. Stowell; "The Amelioration of the Rules of War on Land," George B. Davis; "The Hague Convention Restricting the Use of Force to Recover on Contractual Claims," George W. Scott; and "The Hague Convention Concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Land Warfare," Antonio S. de Bustamante. Professor Scott and Dr. Louis Anderson each write on the Peace Conference of Central America. These subjects, together with a chronicle of events, a list of international documents, editorial comment, recent law decisions, book reviews, and an index to periodical literature, give this magazine a position of authority which is held by no other of the kind in this country. For copies of the *Journal* (\$1.25 per issue), address Baker, Voorhis & Co., 47 Liberty Street, New York City.

Mr. Taft's Fallacy.

Hon. John W. Foster has written a letter to the *Washington Post* (April 12), in which he points out the entire fallaciousness of Secretary Taft's assertion that the Monroe Doctrine "is just as strong as our navy and army, and no stronger." Here is Mr. Foster's letter in full, and it could not well be fuller of truth if it were twice as long:

Editor Post: Secretary Taft is reported, in your issue of this morning, to have declared, in a public address at Louisville, that "the principle of the Monroe Doctrine is just as strong as our navy and army, and no stronger."

A greater fallacy never was uttered by an intelligent statesman. Our history plainly proves the contrary. The two most important occasions when the principle, or doctrine, was asserted aggressively by our government, was by President Monroe, in 1823, and by President Cleveland, in 1895. The "Holy Alliance," against whose aggressions the doctrine was asserted by President Monroe, had navies and armies which, either separately or combined, very greatly exceeded those of the United States. And the same may be said respecting the relative navy and army of Great Britain and the United States when President Cleveland uttered his warning.

I thank God there is a greater power in the world to-day than navies and armies. It is the moral sentiment of mankind. If the Monroe Doctrine was not founded on sound policy and justice, with all our great

resources we could not build a navy or organize an army large enough to maintain it.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Hague
Conference and
the World's Laws.

Owing to the conflict of differing systems of jurisprudence, Great Britain has invited the governments to send experts to a conference to be held in London to prepare a code of procedure for the International Prize Court, which was established by the second Hague Conference. It is understood that America will send delegates to it and that the ratification by the United States of the conventions relating to the court may therefore be delayed. At the same time there is an unconfirmed rumor that, as a sequel to the fourth recommendation made by the Conference, a conference of the powers will be called in the autumn to prepare rules for the conduct of maritime warfare. Whatever the intentions of the governments to devise methods for the improvement of international relations, the Hague Conventions have become a part of the constitution and the life of the world. As Professor Renault has expressed it, in the introduction to a book recently published by him containing the text of the two Conferences: "From the point of view which I take,—that is, from the scientific and also the political point of view,—the work of The Hague, taken as a whole, is henceforth the firm basis of theoretical and practical international law." There never will be a time when there will not be a past Hague Conference to furnish a basis for expert legislation or a future Conference to look forward to. But, better still, later on there will be a Congress of the Nations, to broaden and strengthen the foundations upon which international justice and security will hereafter rest.

A Peace
Premier.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, familiarly called "C. B." by his friends in Parliament, but known to the world as the Prime Minister of Great Britain, died at his official residence in London on April 22. His death is everywhere lamented and his memory universally honored. He had no end of good qualities. He was especially noted for his wit and humor, which served to make things pleasant in all his difficult relations with public men. His instincts were humane and kindly. He was downright honest. He saw things, not partially, but as a whole and from all their many sides. Appreciating the other man's point of view, he combined sympathy with sound judgment and became a trusted mediator in the English political strife of the times. Probably no other man could have filled his unique position in this respect. Had he lived it is likely that he would have been

given easier but still important duties in the House of Lords. Sir Henry was a sincere and strong believer in world peace. He led all English statesmen and the premiers of all nations in the agitation of the question of limitation of armaments, which during his time has become the great issue of the world. He advocated limitation in his public addresses, and wrote over his own name a notable article which was published in the new liberal paper, *The Nation*, just before the Hague Conference opened last summer. Had Sir Henry been allowed to carry out his ideas, had he been supported by the sentiment of his country, it is probable that the English delegation would have succeeded in having positive action taken on the limitation of armaments at the Conference. The failure to do so can in no wise be laid to him. Perhaps his best-known utterance on the problem of universal peace was on occasion of his speech at the opening of the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union in London in 1906, when, as the representative of the King, he said:

"The bonds of mutual understanding and esteem are strengthening between the peoples, and the time is approaching when nothing can hold back from them the knowledge that it is they who are the victims of war and militarism; that war in its tawdry triumphs scatters the fruits of their labor, breaks down the paths of progress, and turns the fire of constructive energy into a destroying force."

International
Conciliation.

We have just received the quarterly report for April of the American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation. Since December the Branch has published two important documents, "Results of the Second Hague Conference," by Senator d'Estournelles de Constant and Hon. David Jayne Hill, and "Work of the Second Hague Conference," by Dr. James Brown Scott. About 24,000 of each of these documents have been distributed among libraries, colleges and universities, public schools, historical societies, chambers of commerce, Y. M. C. A.'s, 4,000 newspapers and magazines, and to thousands of individuals. Arrangements have been made for the permanent care of the documents in 700 libraries, the Association furnishing binders suitably lettered containing the five documents already issued. Other documents hereafter published will be put in the binders. The Branch will also distribute all its documents to the French Branch of the Association, to the various National Groups of the Interparliamentary Union, the American Peace Society, the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, the Intercollegiate Peace Association, the Peace Association of Friends, the Bureau of American Republics, and to forty college professors of History and Economics for their classes. The Branch is now in direct communication with about

3,000 individuals and institutions. Two further documents are in preparation, one by Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Intellectual Cooperation between North and South America," for the preparation of which a recent trip through South America has specially fitted him. Persons wishing to communicate with the American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation should write to the Acting Secretary, Sub-Station 84, New York, N. Y.

Senora de Costa. Señora de Costa, well known for her eminent services in having the great peace monument, the "Christ of the Andes," created and erected on the Andean boundary between Argentina and Chile, has finally completed the organization of a peace society at Buenos Ayres, under the title, "La Asociacion Sud Americana de Paz Universal" (South American Universal Peace Association). Among the first adherents of the society are a number of very distinguished men, namely: Mariano Antonio, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, Julio A. Roca, Luis S. Peña, José E. Uriburu, all three ex-presidents of Argentina, Benito Villanueva, President of the Senate, José Figueroa Alcorta, President of Argentina, E. S. Zeballos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, E. B. Morena, Minister to Belgium and Holland, Dr. Luis M. Drago, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and first Argentine Delegate to the second Hague Conference, besides a number of Senators, Deputies, etc. Señora de Costa has also had made a fine peace flag to serve as the banner of the society and an emblem of concord and solidarity among the South American countries. In its border are placed representations of the flags of all the South American republics. On the 22d of February, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, at the foot of the "Christ of the Andes" statue on the Andean boundary, this flag was consecrated. The Bishop of Cuyo, Dr. Marcolino Benavente, who had dedicated the "Christ of the Andes" monument, presided at the ceremony and blessed the banner, invoking the blessing of the Most High upon the new peace society and its founder and the cause of peace. During the ceremony the banner was placed on the granite pedestal of the "Christ of the Andes" monument.

Walter Walsh in America. Rev. Walter Walsh, the eloquent Scotch clergyman, is well remembered by all who heard his impressive addresses in Boston at the time of the International Peace Congress in 1904; and very many will be glad to know that he is to visit America again, arriving in Boston on the first of May. He is one of the most devoted warriors against war in Great Britain. Few books ever written in the cause of peace are more powerful than Mr. Walsh's book on

"The Moral Damage of War," setting forth in startling detail that damage as felt by the church, the school, the press, the politician and the soldier himself. No man has studied more searchingly the moral damage wrought by the Boer War and its attendant fever on the British public; and he draws from that melancholy chapter in the life of his own day the principal illustrations in his book. Mr. Walsh is not only a trenchant fighter for peace, but an equally strenuous worker for good homes for the people and justice altogether for the unprivileged classes. Preaching on Sundays to an enormous popular congregation in Dundee, he is as good a citizen as clergyman. His activity in municipal affairs is so conspicuous that two years ago he was elected a member of the Town Council of Dundee, where he has made himself a power in effecting many needed social and political reforms. After a brief stay in Boston, Mr. Walsh will go to Washington, and then attend the Peace Congress in Philadelphia; he will remain in America altogether two or three months, speaking chiefly on subjects relating to international progress. His services should be secured for peace addresses in a score of our cities, and by schools and colleges. He may be addressed in care of the American Peace Society, Boston.

News from the Field.

The Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration has appointed four delegates to the seventeenth International Peace Congress, which opens in London on the 27th of July, namely, Hon. Loyed E. Chamberlain of Brockton, Charles E. Adams of Lowell, W. R. Chester of Brookline and Richard L. Gay of Boston. All of them expect to attend.

Invitations have been sent out by Albert K. Smiley for the fourteenth Conference on International Arbitration at Mohonk Lake, N. Y. The Conference will open on May 20, and continue as usual for three days. The prospect is for the largest and most important conference ever held at Mohonk. Our readers will get in our next issue a good report of the proceedings.

Perhaps the most important among the peace events of this month will be the Pennsylvania State Peace Congress, which will open in Philadelphia on the 16th inst. and continue for four days. The organization of the Congress is in charge of a strong local committee, of which Franklin Spencer Edmonds is chairman. The chairman of the Committee on Organization is Stanley R. Yarnall, headmaster of the Germantown Friends' School. Many of the best known peace workers in the country will appear on the program of the Congress, among them being Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Hon. John W. Foster, Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Dr. James Brown Scott, Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, and others. On the opening evening, Saturday, May 16, the "Pennsylvania Meeting" will be presided over by Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of the State, and among the